BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" " 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
" " 1 year 10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THE THIRD WEEK IN AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
16. Sunday	5 19	6 54
17. Monday	5 20	6 40
18. Tuesday	5 21	6 39
19. Wednesday—Cromwell d. 1658	5 22	6 38
20. Thursday—Moon 6 days old	5 23	6 37
21. Friday	5 24	6 36
22. Saturday—Bat. Catlett's Station '62	5 25	6 35

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston—Sumter Seriously Damaged —The Fight Still Progressing.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.—The firing of the Parrott guns upon Sumter to-day was exceedingly heavy, but not so accurate as heretofore. About noon the flag was shot away, but soon replaced. No casualties reported. Col. Alfred Rhett, commanding, and garrison are stout-hearted.

The battery of Parrott guns is distant from Sumter two miles, five eighths. The missles used are 200-pound balls, eight inches in diameter and two feet long, with flat head of chilled iron. Shells of the same dimensions are also used.

Up to Wednesday night, the third day of the attack, nineteen hundred and seventy-two of their missles struck Sumter, and including to-day about twenty-five hundred have struck.

The damage of course, is considerable, and for the last two days all of the guns of the South face have been disabled. Yesterday, about four o'clock, the Ironclads formed in line of battle to renew the attack on Sumter, but the Fort opened at long range from the East face and they retired without attacking. To-day the *Ironsides* and two Monitors kept up the fire on Wagne. at intervals, and the Yankee's sappers have begun to make approaches on that battery from their nearest work. A shot from Wagner disabled one of the Parrott guns, and the James Island batteries, under Lieut. Col. Yates, exploded two of the enemy's ammunition chests.

From Virginia--Northern Items, &c.

RICHMOND, Aug. 20.—Several transports, loaded with troops, passed down the Potomac a few days since. Their destination is unknown. No doubt Meade's army has fallen back towards Washington, where it will probably remain until recruited by conscripts.

Marquis Dementholon, recent Consul General from France at New York, sailed for Europe in the *Scotia*.

A deserter from Wagner reports that two-thirds of the guns on Sumter have been removed to James Island.

One hundred and twenty-three of Morgan's officers have been sent to Harrisburg to be confined in the Penitentiary.

Farragut will have a public reception at New York upon his return from Washington.

The Raiders at work in Mississippi.

ATLANTA, Aug. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, dated Jackson, 18th, says that the party of Federal cavalry who left Yazoo city, had reached Durant Station on the Mississippi Central Rail Road, where they captured a train and cut the telegraph wires. Serious destruction northward on the road is apprehended. A special dispatch to the *Appeal* dated Canton, 19th, says the Yankees had captured Vaden, but that neither the rolling stock or track had been injured. The Yankees are carrying two engines and a train northward. A heavy raid is reported as coming southward from the Charleston road.

Yankee Tyranny at Vicksburg.

JACKSON, Aug. 20.—Federal tyranny at Vicksburg is daily growing more oppressive. Peaceable citizens are arrested and put in jail upon the least suspicion of disloyalty. Some of the more outspoken ones are sent out of the lines, not to return, on pain of being treated as traitors to the United States Government.

THE NEWS FROM THE FORTS AND BATTERIES—PROGRESS AND RESULTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.—The firing on Monday night had been slow, but early in the morning the bombardment was renewed with no less fury than was exhibited on the previous day. Three Monitors and the Ironsides assaulted Battery Wagner, throwing at the same time from their position on the other side of Cumming's Point, an occasional shell at Fort Sumter. This continued till ten o'clock, at which hour the fleet ceased its fire and drew off for a while.

In the meanwhile, the land batteries of the enemy, made up of five Parrott and two lighter guns, were directing their shots at Sumter. They opened fire about 6 a. m., and kept pounding away for the remainder of the day. Their fire, however, though heavier, perhaps, by a gun or two, was less continuous and less accurate than on Monday, owing, we have it upon unquestionable authority, to the fact that they were much and seriously embarrassed in their operations by our batteries upon James Island.

Between two and three o'clock, P. M., a single Monitor engaged Fort Wagner, and was driven off in a disabled condition. That obstinate fort is as stroug as ever, and the brave officer at present in command, Col. Keitt, declares that he will hold it as long as there is a hillock of sand upon the Island.

There were no casualties in Fort Sumter up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, and up to one o'clock, p. m., none at Fort Wagner.

The firing, of course, slackened at night, about one gun being heard in fifteen minutes.—*Charleston Mercury, 19th.*

SOLDIER'S WAYSIDE HOME.—We learn, with pleasure, that since this worthy institution has been opened, now 17 days, it has furnished food, and, in part, shelter for near 5000 soldiers, and the gratification is enhanced from the fact that three-fourths of these were from our sister State of Georgia, and the larger portion of the balance were from the Old North State. Here the weary and care-worn find one or more substantial meals, as they desire, free of all charge.—There is no limit imposed. Every Confederate soldier receives a hearty welcome.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP.
F. J. GARDNER.
Aug 21-tf

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1863. NO. 224.

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.

May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressiona District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him: Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Aug. 18.

APPLES—Green, none	$4
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$1 20
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$1 50@ 175
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$30
CHICKENS	75@$1 75
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	75c
FLOUR—Family	$45@50
Superfine	$35
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$1 50
HIDES—Dry	$1 50
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$4
LARD	$1 25
MOLASSES	$12
MEAL	$7
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$5
" Cleaned	$4 bu
PORK	$60 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$3@4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$7
" White Table	$7
RAGS	12½c
RICE	40c
RYE	$4
SALT	$17 50
SUGAR—Brown	$2 50
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 50
WHEAT	None offering.

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day n proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Aug. 5, 1863.

Bacon 90a95c.; Lard $1; Pork 40a50c., Beef from Butchers, by the side, 50a60c.; Butter $1 75a2; Eggs 65c. per doz.; Corn $4 50a4 75 per bus.; Cotton 40c for good quality; Cotton Yarns $10a12 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $31a33; Coffee none; Rye $6a7 per bus; Swedes Iron 60a75c; Nails 1 50; Sound Salt 25c per lb; Peas—Cow, $4 50a5; White, $6a7; Brown Sugar $1 52a$1 50 per lb; 4–4 Brown Sheetings, at retail, $1 25a1 50; Spirits Turpentine 75c per gallon.

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT.

I HAVE A LARGE STORE HOUSE WHICH WILL be rented on the 20th of next September, and another which will be vacant and rented on the first of October next.

JAMES WEBB,
Aug 21-1w* Hillsboro' N. C.

TO WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS!

A SET OF WATCH MAKERS' TOOLS COMPLETE, together with a considerable assortment of material for carrying on the business, for sale by

A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 2-1m Greensboro' N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35,00
" " month	100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.
P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6½ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

MULES! MULES! MULES!

STRAYED OFF OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY, during the recent raid at Tarboro, five MULES, all branded N. C. One of them black, one bay, one iron grey, and two small mules, color not known. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of each mule to me at Raleigh, or to Mr. David Pender at Tarboro, N. C. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Kinston.

THOMAS D. HOGG,
August 10-2w Major & C. S.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 2-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY LAND, DWELLing Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

F. A. GANETT.
Aug. 17-1m

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to

F. D. KOONCE,
Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.

Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2taw1m* Wilson, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!
READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 5-tf Charlotte, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 13th inst., and was stolen therefrom, I set double carriage harness, nearly new, but little used, and described as follows: Saddles silver plated tops and white patent leather welts, or facings to pads, bridle's blinds trimmed with white patent leather, with small tarret on the tob of headstalls, made with bar buckles; bits straight bar with rings, driving reigns rounded and made of russet leather, small covered buckle in middle of hand holt. Also one set single buggy harness, silver plated, saddle strop leading from saddle to crupper, inlaid with white patent leather; bridle without blinds, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small fancy terret on top of headstall; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle straight mouth piece with cheek. Also one set single buggy harness, about half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blinds. Also one black fall quiltred, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worne, russet stirrup leather, wood stirrups not covered. Also several riding and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid on delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hupdred dollars for the delivery of the goods.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
Aug 14-tf Raleigh, N. C.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

T. McGEE.
Aug 14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.

A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

DRY HIDES WANTED.

I WILL PAY A LITTLE MORE THAN THE HIGHest cash price for any number of good, well trimmed RAW HIDES. Bring them in, one, two, forty, or five hundred at a time.

FRANK I. WILSON, Agt.
Aug 12-1w
Standard copy 3 times.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible. If not claimed before the end of the month they will be taken for the public service.

A GORDON,
Aug 8-tls Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	25
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Reel Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

NOTICE.

ON THE 22ND INST., I SHALL SELL FOR CASH, a likely NEGRO BOY, 20 years old, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Raleigh, at 1 o'clock.

Aug 15-6tc J. POOL.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.—In responce to the recommendation of our Chief Magistrate, the churches in this city were all opened yesterday for Divine services, and, so far as we could learn, filled by our citizens.—Business was suspended and the people generally seemed to exercise due reverence for the day. May we not hope that good will come of it?

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—We learn from the Petersburg *Express* that Judge Joynes has decided against the applicants for exemption from militia duty on the plea of having substitutes in the Confederate service, in the *habeas corpus* cases recently pending before that tribunal. We suppose a similar opinion will be maintained by the Court of this State.

Correspondents will please confine themselves to short articles and news items.

We cannot spare space for long lectures or windy essays.

NEW MUSIC.—We found, upon our table, yesterday morning, six pieces of new Music, as follows:

"My Wife and Child," by the late lamented hero, Stonewall Jackson, and set to music by F. W. Rosier; "We have Parted," a ballad, music and poetry by Miss Ella Wren; "Harp of the South Awake," a Southern War Song, words by J. M. Kilgour and music by C. L. Pettcolas; "See at your Feet a Suppliant One," as sung by Miss Ella Wren; "Virginia Marseillaise," composed and arranged for the voice and Piano, by E. W. Rosier, Richmond, Va; "Kathleen Mavourneen," ballad by P. N. Crouch.

We call this music new, and so it is to us; but of its merits we cannot speak, until the donor or some one else will send us a set of delicate fingers and omelodious voice to put life into its notes, so dull to us.

The music, however, can be had by addressing the publishers, Geo. Dunn & Co., box 991, Columbia, S. C.

The correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* writing from Gen. Lee's army, furnishes the following:

GRANTING FURLOUGHS.

The subjoined general order will be received with great delight not only by the men in the field, but by the home folks. Let us hope that this privilege will be properly appreciated, and not abused:

HEADQ'R'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., August 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84.

In order to allow as many of our brave soldiers to visit their families and friends as can be done consistently with the good of the service, and at the same time give some reward for meritorious conduct, a system of furloughs is hereby instituted in this army.

These furloughs will be granted, in the first instance, at the rate of two for every one hundred men present for duty; subsequently, at the rate of one for every one hundred men present for duty.

This system will be continued as long as the exigencies of the service will permit. Should the effect not be found prejudicial, commanders of regiments and battalions will forward on each occasion, the most urgent and meritorious cases from those recommended by the company officers, for the approval of their superior commander.

The time will be regulated according to the following table:

Virginia, 15 days; North Carolina, 18 days; South Carolina, 20 days; Georgia and Tennessee, 24 days; Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, 30 days.

Furloughs will be granted equally to soldiers from States and Districts with which communication is cut off, but in no case will the furloughs carry permission to go within the enemy's lines, or pass through them.

The time for such cases will be regulated by the number of days allowed for the State in the above list which they intend to visit.

The men furloughed will be authorized to bring back stragglers and recruits who may come in their way.

By command of Gen. R. E. LEE.

W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

COURTS MARTIAL.

There are several Courts Martial now in session in this army. Among them is one composed of Maj. Gen. Heth, as President, Brigadier Gens. Kershaw, Ramseur, Hayes, H. H. Walker, Wilcox, and Col. Kirkendall, of N. C., and Capt. Shuter as Judge Advocate. This court is convened for the trial of Brigadier Gen. Wright, of Georgia, who is charged with disobedience of officers, disrespect towards superior officers, and for matters connected with publications which appeared in the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*. General Wright is managing his own defence.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I had hoped to have been able to have sent you along with this letter a copy to this document; but on making application to the chairman of the committee, Col. Garnett, I was informed that the committee had determined to let it appear first in the religious papers, as preferable to the channels which the secular press afford.

A GENERAL IN THE PULPIT.

I attended church on Saturday last, and listened to a most excellent discourse from the Rev. General W. A. Pendleton, formerly of Lexington, Va. Among his auditors were Generals Rob't E. Lee, R. S. Ewell and Jas. Longstreet.

For the Progress.]

CAMP KINSTON, N. C., August 20th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never thought it very good manners or good nature to always be quarling or complaining at the doings of other people—though it does accomplish some good to tell good and well-meaning men of ther faults. But there appear to be so very few of this class, that the moral lecturer has very little to do, and should you wish to address a man on his errors, you are compelled to speak to him after the manner of the Great moral and religious Teacher of certain classes of mankind in days of past years—point your finger at them, crying you hypocrits, you wrong-doers, you swindlers, you extortioners, you speculators, you traitors and tories of our land! This is something of the manner that one must speak to the people of the present day—those refined and moral hints that were sufficient to correct the wrongs and outrages of society have fled and gone for the present. I expect to speak plainly on the subject that I attempt a word; this is my custom as you are aware: I shall complain of some features of society that have presented themselves to my mind for some time, though I have held my peace, while many have complained. The history of the world fails to furnish to the contemplation of mankind, so fearful a struggle as we have been engaged in now going on three years. We, the South, have been outnumbered in every conflict—we have been shut in from the free intercourse with the rest of the world; our resources have been very limited; our sacrifices have been very great; our sufferings has been unparalleled; the endurance of our people have been unsurpassed—and yet they (I mean the men in the field engaged in this struggle) are still willing and determined to undergo these sufferings; to make these sacrifices; to indure these hardships, for the sake of the great cause that we are engaged in; for the sake of being once more free and untramelled from Northern despotism. All this we are determined and would respectfully ask all to aid in accomplishing, to help to strike the last great and decisive blow. We must and can give it.

And is it so that all have not been engaged in accomplishing this? We have to answer that all have not lent their aid. And why, we ask? We are answered by many that the Congress of the Confederate States of America has granted us the privilege of keeping out, and we are not obliged to serve and undergo the menial service of the soldier—to endanger our precious bodies to the chance of the battle field, to be killed from our families. Therefore, we will stay at home and let others go out and do the fighting for our families, our property and our country.

Now in the first place, can it be conceived why should the Congress of the Confederate States exempt so many stout, able bodied men from service? spend so much precious time uselessly in debating who of their friends should stay at home by their exemption bill and not put in the field. What mind, to take the exemption bill and read it cooly and calmly can not see the great injustice of it? Is it right that those men should be permitted to stay at home, who may perchance make a shoe, frame a house, locate a mill, keep a post office, act dubty sheriff, carry the constables saddle baggs, make pills for five years, without seeing a medical college, consumate quacks, school masters of twenty children, preachers, students of divinity, counselors at law, county court solicitors, who think more about getting men out of the service, than they do defending their country. I mean such as are here in this and other places that are out. Who have made their money out of Dutchmen and Yankees to keep them out; those pettifoggers who devoted so much of their time in bringing on this affair, whose souls were so ardent until the actual crisis of civil war was upon the country. And where are these expounders of the constitution—those blood-thirsty sons of Mars? Echo answers at home, making money by counselling others holding Captain's, Major's, and some few have arisen to Brigadier's, rank of the militia. Valiant sons—worthy of the ancestry of Seventy-Six. Let blacksmiths, railroad conductors, ticket men, who are usually fancy young gentlemen, with high colored moustaches, express agents, good physical proportions, be made soldiers,—editors with their quarreling propensities. All of these have the privilege of staying at home by the provisions of the Congress exemption bill. We ask, is it right to let such a large class of officials and mechanics stay at home, while the hard-working and honest farmer who supports all other classes has to go out, if he did not volunteer in the early part of our troubles? We emphatically answer that there is very little justice in this. Why not levy equally on the whole community, spare none, make no distinction of classes? Such would have given general satisfaction. The answer to all this is plain. Such would not have been popular with the constituancy in a future canvass. We must have an exemption bill, cost what time it may—let our shattered ranks suffer, we must, we will have an exemption bill. So much time was spent—the country, our cause must and did suffer. And by whom? The Congress of the Confederate States. I do not mean to say that they did nothing good, or that they did not have some good men among them. No, far be it from me to judge them thus. But the plain and practical workings of this bill—the great injustice towards some portions of our people is now seen by all, and is it not reasonable to ask it to be remidied. We earnestly hope to see moral courage enough to meet this when an opportunity offers.

But the worst of all the features in the bill is the provision offered in procuring substitutes. This provides for those who are disposed or able to hire or buy themselves out of the service of their country, (dearest interest of our familes) in the hands of men (with a few honorable exceptions) that have very little interest at heart, and cares but little which side proves victorious. This is but one of the many bad features of this provision. It not only places our cause in hands that care but little for it, but it opens the door to numerous and multiplied wrongs to the soldier and his family. It is the *Pandora's* to our country's cause; it has made the poor go out and fight for the man who might procure, or had money enough to buy himself out of the danger of Yankee bullets; it has heaped untold and innumerable wrongs upon the families of the soldiers in the field, by allowing those purchasers of exempts to remain at home and enter into all manner of extortions and speculations that their unpatriotic natures may lead or induce them to engage in. They have seized upon the currency of our country, depreciating it, running up the prices of all merchantable commodities, until the soldier in the field can get but one day's board at a hotel for a whole month's wages. His dependent wife and children must do and suffer, and will and must die, if they have to depend on those heartless, inhuman, horse-leeches,—speculators, swindlers and extortioners.—Nothing that has been allowed the people at home, which has produced half the disquiet in our army as this miserable, unfair and unjust principle of allowing men to buy themselves out of their country's service. Has not our Congress done much harm in protecting those miserable foreign shylarks that have been and are still so extensively engaged in running the blockade, speculating in our currency, depreciating it tenfold its value, buying up our gold, shipping our cotton, and selling it, in many instances, to the Yankees—our invading enemies. This is known, and still the trade in our currency goes on, and what do we get in return for our gold and cotton, the very life and soul of the South, now? We have to answer in too many instances, we get buttons, tooth-brushes, gold laces, &c., sold to the purchaser for prices that he will long remember. And those avaricious, money-loving, country-destroying, soldier-oppressing, Yankee-encouraging, damnable wretches are still protected and allowed to go on in this unholy and unpatriotic course. Some of those very watchful, drummond lights of public movements among the people, suppose that they have discovered the cause of the little disquietnde that some editor has dared to think differently from himself, and there must be a "row" over the land about this, forgetting that being borned, reared and educated in a different country, under a different form of government, where but few does the thinking and still fewer rule. No, this is not the cause of difference between the men in the army and skulking exempts at home. Stop these Government swindlers, these speculators and extortioners on soldier's families. At home you have made us one united and strong people that would roll back the destructive tide of war. Yes, bring out those able-bodied, purchased exempts who have been heaping up wealth for themselves at the great sacrifice of their country's interest. Let the Congress make them come out and help defend it, and drive from our soil this invading and unprinciple enemy; make all the substitute men come out and that immediately. They will be ready to grumble, they will make complaint, they will raise a cry through the land at the unfairness of such a course, to make them come out and fight after paying their money to one to represent them in army. army. Oh! cruel treatment! For getting that they have made money enough off the country's necessities to entitle them to share the toils and dangers of war, that they have helped undoubtedly to prolong. Let the Government purge the cities of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Wilmington and other places of all those vultures that have been living on the warm blood of the country, our currency. These Jews, Dutch, and mongrel foreigners have and are doing us more injury just now than the presence of all the Yankee fleet that float on the bosom of our harbors. Make them come out and fight if they intend to stay here among us and enjoy the rights that the country affords them. These Dutch, Jew gentlemen are the first on the enemies side, to meet us in the battle field of carnage and most frequently give us the last volly in their stubborn retreats. We had better contend against ten open, avowed enemies, than one of the horse trading government agents that we have, and am sorry to know that we have some not far distant; we cannot shut eyes to the facts when they are being exhibited around us daily, let such be put in the field, substitutes or no substitute, one or two eyes as the case may be! Bring them in, we are worn out in seeing this practice of such men on the government. If all this could, which can be very easily done, this war would close in six months. We would have the most powerful army that ever was put in motion, in numbers, in energy, inspired with an indomnitable spirit that all Lincolndom and the combined world could not over come at home. We would that such a thing was accomplished. We are anxious to have the war over; we desire peace, but may we never be willing to accept it only on the conditions of a final separation from the North—an independent government of our own—firmly fixed upon the solid basis and benign principles of freedom of conscience, liberty of speech that spurns the tyrant and scorns the usurper.

J. H. K.

STILL LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Press Association makes the annexed summary of news from the Baltimore *Gazette*, of the 15th, and the New York *Herald* of the 17th instant.

THE DRAFT IN NEW YORK.

The *Herald*, in its "situation" columns says:

It is definitely settled that the draft shall commence in this city on Wednesday next, 19th inst. The Sixth district is fixed upon for the beginning of the draft; and the place of conscription is No. 136 Sixth Avenue.

General Dix has issued a very forcible address to the citizens of New York, in view of the enforcement of the draft, imploring them to preserve order and offer no resistance. He sets forth the necessity, as well as the legality, of the law; reminds the citizens that, in the face of the fact that the accuracy of the enrollment has been impugned, the President has reduced the quota in nearly all the districts. He warns the public, however, that if his suggestions should be disregarded, and the peace be disturbed, ample preparations are made to vindicate the authority of the Government by military force.

The quota to be drawn from the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth districts is 2,050 each, which, it may be remarked, is less than the number previously called for, and even smaller than that claimed by Governor Seymour to equalize the districts of the State.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, in its summary, says:

The undercurrent of opposition to the draft in New York is represented to be intensely bitter, and the New York correspondents of the Philadelphia *Press* and the *Ledger* both doubt whether it will be possible to force the unwilling conscripts into the ranks without inaugurating civil war. It is said that Governor Seymour is indicting a reply to the last letter of President Lincoln, but if the tone of the New York *World* on the subject of the draft be taken as an indication of the Governor's sentiments, there will be no further opposition on his part. There are those, however, who think differently. They believe that he has assumed a position from which it is impossible for him to recede without the loss of political prestige.

A correspondent of the *Press* says:

Indications of another riot are observable. The Copperhead organs of the city are calling upon their followers to rally and perfect their organizations. The *World* of yesterday, calls for the ascertainment of "the probable number of bold, courageous, determined men, who are sufficiently masters of themselves, and of the passions generated in a vehement struggle," desires "a well weighed and concerted plan," and by way of defining the object in view, declares that "the question is fast passing beyond the domain of argument," and that an attempt to enforce the conscription "will create a necessity for large armies in every loyal (?) State."

A correspondent of the *Inquirer* says:

A call is out to day for a mass meeting of citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, "to form a regiment of national guards, to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, at the earliest possible moment, either to repel a foreign foe, or maintain the rights of the Empire State. An invasion or usurpation would be equally obnoxious; therefore, as we value liberty, so let us be vigilant."

The call is signed by Thomas McSpeddon, an ex-Democratic Alderman of the order of Roughs.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The draft, it is understood, will commence in this city on Monday next. The Common Council passed an ordinance to day appropriating $3,000,000 to exempt poor men from the draft by furnishing them with substitutes. Firemen are exempted, without regard to pecuniary resources. The *Express* says that on the passage of the ordinance by the Board of Aldermen to-morrow, it will be signed by the Mayor.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

All quiet in front of the Potomac army. There is not even any picket firing going on. The cavalry make an occasional capture of small squads of the enemy near Falmouth and Stafford Court House. The rebels have no force North of the Rappahonnock. General Lee, however, is said to have recently received fully thirty thousand men as reinforcements, and that his army will soon number one hundred and fifty thousand men, including veteran troops and conscripts. On the contrary, it is stated that no material force has yet reached him from the Southwest, and that his only reinforcements have been small bodies of conscripts.

SEWARD ON A PLEASURE EXCURSION.

The *Herald* says editorially: "Our astute, good tempered, clear headed Premier is off on a pleasure tour among the lakes and rivers of northern New York. He has taken in his train the French, British, Russian, Prussian, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Hanseatic, Chilean, and Nicaraguan Ministers, leaving Washington bereft of the whole diplomatic corps." [Where's the nigger from Hayti?]

THE DRAFT IN THE NORTH.

HOW THE DRAFT IS PROGRESSING—THE OPPOSITION TO IT—INCIDENTS AND FREAKS OF THE DRAWING, &c.

The following extracts, collected from the latest Northern papers, show the progress of the draft in Yankee land:

The Draft in Philadelphia—its Constitutionality to be Tried.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, August 19.]

In the several Congressional Disrticts in Philadelphia, where boards of enrollment are engaged in hearing claims to exemption, an averrge of 25 substitutes for each district is received daily. As soon as a squad of two hundred is collected together, the men are forwarded to the Army of the Potomac, under a sufficient guard. In view of the fact that substitutes from other parts of the State, as well as from other States, are going forward, the army will soon be filled. In a short time the drafted men of Philadelphia will be required to report for duty, and the additions to the army will prove a large one.

The bill in equity, filed in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the draft, by praying an injunction to restrain Provost Marshal Lehman from taking a drafted man named Nichols, will not be heard before the first Monday in September. In another instance, a writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued from the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the instance of a drafted man. The writ has been directed to Colonel Collis, in charge of the drafted men, and he will make a return to the writ, objecting to the jurisdiction of the court. The case may be taken up on Tuesday, at which time the Quarter Sessions meets for the purpose of disposing of *habeas corpus* cases.

The Draft in Orleans County, New York—The Drawing.

[From the Orleans Republican, August 12.]

The draft in this district was not exempt from the curious incidents that mark the wheel of fate. The enrolling officers had put down the names of all that they could see or hear of, including the lame, blind, deaf and dead. This swelled the enrollment list, and of course the quota to be drawn. Among the names put in the wheel for this town we noticed that of George K. Mason, who died in the United States service nearly a year since, and W. A Shelden, who has not resided in this town in four years.

Among the drawn in this town are Joseph Felgard and Henry Webber, neither, of whom have ever walked without artificial aid. There is one clergyman, Rev. Mr. Reddy, drawn. The editor of this paper and the junior editor of the *American* both took prizes.—So also did the foreman of this office and two compositors in the *American* office. The firms of Bedell & Sears and Foster and Collins yield up all their members. Justice Spencer is the only legal gentleman drawn, and the medical profession loses nobody. Henry V. Van Dusen, who lost an arm at Gaines' Mills, and is now a clerk at Washington, is also called for. Four volunteer offices, Captain Bell and Lieutenants Gaskill, Kenyon, and Castle are taken. So is O. F. Burns, whose drawing in Genessee county was mentioned last week.

In Gaines, one clergyman, Rev. Mr. Rogers, is drawn.

Ridgeway loses its Supervisor, Mr. Gliddon, who is, we believe, the only first class Supervisor in the country. In this town one of the drawn is a boy four years of age—at least no other person answering to the name is known there.

The Draft in New Bedford, Mass.

There were 96 conscripts before the Board of Enrollment at New Bedford yesterday, of whom 63 received exemption papers, 18 furnished substitutes, and 16 passed.

The substitutes were taken to to camp this morning.

The following is the official statement of the operations of the Board of Enrollment up to August 10th:

Exempt from disease,	555
Exempt from other causes,	367
Passed, and not furnished substitutes or commuted,	121
Commuted,	50
Furnished substitutes,	193
Total exemptions,	1,286

—being an average of 72 per cent. exempted and 28 per cent. passed.

Judge Holt's decision holds the drafted man responsible if his substitute proves to have been a deserter. Conscripts hardly feel safe in investing in Canadian New Yorkers, who may by and by be claimed for service due to Uncle Sam, in a capacity other than a substitute.

The Draft in Auburn.

The Auburn *Advestiser* says that five wagon loads of conscripts, from Lyons and other towns in Wayne county, arrived in that city yesterday morning, to the tune of "Marching Along," rendered in sonorous tones from the occupants of the leading wagon, as they drove up to the Exchange for refreshments for man and beast—hay for the latter and good dinners for the former. They were a jolly set of fellows, and looked hearty and stout, as a general thing.

The Draft in Connecticut—Departure of Recruits.

The draft rendezvous in New Haven was pretty nearly cleared out yesterday by the departure in the steamer Detroit of 240 men for the army of the Potomac. Seventy-one of them are for the second Rhode Island regiment, and the rest for the Fourteenth Connecticut, which has previously received 280 men from this post.

Men Furnished by New York City.

An official report made by Adj't General Sprague to Governor Seymour to-day, shows that New York city has furnished, from the beginning of the war, 33,623 men in excess of all her quotas, not counting 20,851 men sent by her on occasions of sudden peril for the defense of the National capitol.

I-U-KA.—The Mobile *Register* states that this place, ever since it was assigned to the accommodation of the wounded Confederates after the battle of Corinth, has been a neutral ground. The Confederate and Yankee pickets respectively are about seven miles from it, and the country between is traversed by the scouts of either party. Every few days I-u-ka is visited by a cavalry force, and it rarely happens that a party from the other side do not get on their track, and whichever is the stronger runs the other through the town. The crack of the carbine has become so familiar that the people there hardly notice it.—Greenbacks and Confederate notes circulate alike in the ordinary transactions of business. Now that this latter fact is known, the good citizens may look out for a flock of money-sharpers, whom they will find birds of prey of the very worst kind.

CONDITION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* gives the following account of the thrifty condition of the Post Office Department, under the management of Postmaster General Reagan. The intention of the Government in making the department self-sustaining will ultimately be realized:

Revenue for the quarter ending September 30, 1862, $717,274,99. For the quarter ending December 31st, 1862, $772,820,86. For the quarter ending March 31st, 1863, $907,808,68. Total $2,397,904,53.

[From the N. C. Christian Advocate.]

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The calamitous disaster by which Greensboro' Female College now lies in ashes is known to you. The press has borne the sad intelligence to almost every quarter of the State. The high character and long standing of the College, its great efficiency in the noble cause of female education, and its increasing catalogue of students in the present exigencies of the country, render its destruction at the present time a public calamity. I therefore do not confine my appeal to the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State alone, but to the friends of education generally.

The public voice demands, that the College be rebuilt as soon as possible. The people of Greensboro', irrespective of denominational association, demand it and but one opinion has come to me from all parts of the State, and that opinion is—"Let the building go up at once." There are several strong reasons why the College should be rebuilt now:

First, the educational wants of the Confederacy require it. Our boys are in the war, and the male schools are thin, but all the female schools in operation are full to overflowing. The country cannot afford to loose one efficient female school from the number.

Secondly, pressed as we are by the public enemy, many of our girls are refugees, and being driven away from the schools in the enemy's lines, we must afford a home and a school for them.

Thirdly, we had an insurance of $16,000 on the College, not one-tenth the present cost of the buildings. Most of the College furniture, pianos and libraries, besides most of the doors, windows and lights were saved. These will, with the brick saved, greatly assist in the completion of the College. To defer building would result in the losss of much that was saved.

Fourthly, the expense of the building now is very heavy. It must cost four or five times what it would before the war, but money was never so abundant and thank God, North Carolinians were never more liberal than now. With what we have saved, added to the liberality of our friends, it can be done now better than at any other period.

With these facts before us, I confidently appeal to the generous liberality of the friends of education in North Carolina, for the funds to rebuild the College at once. We shall therefore address ourselves to the work of collectng funds for that purpose immediately.

The matter admits of no delay. I have not time now to visit every portion of the State. Yet I will endeavor to call on every one who intimates an intention to aid us. I therefore propose, that gentlemen and ladies in all parts of the State inclined to help us, will address me by letter to this city, to the care of Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Editor of the North Carolina *Christian Advocate*, stating the *amount* they will give for rebuilding the College, and *when* they will pay the amount. Cash contributions or notes payable in three, six, eight and twelve months, will be thankfully received. We beg our friends not to *send us any cash by mail*. Send us checks or promisary notes, or state what you will give, and I will either visit the parties or make arrangements for collecting.

Are there not one hundred persons in the State who will give me $1000 each for that object?—Several have proffered to be one of a hundred to give that sum. One gentleman proposes to give me $10,000. I hear of several who will give $5,000, and surely there are 100 who will give $1000. Are there not fifty who will give me $500?—many who will give me 400, 300, 200, and $100 each? A multitude I trust there are, who will give me $100 or less. Any sum will be gratefully received and *duly* acknowledged.

Let me hear from you, *fellow-citizens*, at once. Let us have such indication of public favor immediately, as will justify the Trustees of the College in proceeding at once to rebuild. And may your ready contributions be such as will secure the favor and blessings of that God who loves a cheerful giver.

WM. CLOSS, Agent of Greensboro' Female College.

Raleigh, N. C. Aug. 14, 1863.

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP 28th N. C. REGIMENT, NEAR ORANGE COURT HOUSE, VA., August 14th, 1863.

A meeting of the officers and men of Company G, 28th N. C. Regiment, was held the 14th of August, 1663, to pay a proper tribute to the memory of their lamented Captain E. Graham Morrow, who died at Gettysburg, Pa., July 19th, 1863, of wounds received on the 3d of the same month in the battle of Gettysburg.

Lieut. Geo. W. McCauley, was appointed Chairman, and Corp'l Jas. S. Durham, Secretary.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our comrade in arms, Captain E. Graham Morrow, Company G, 28th N. C. Regiment, who died on the 19th July, 1863, of wounds received while gallantly leading his Company in the memorable charge against the enemy's strong work at Gettysburg, the 3d July, 1863. In his death the beloved South has lost one who first espoused her cause, and who participated in the battle of Hanover, Mechanicsville, Gain's Mills, Frasier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, where he received his fatal wound. By his gallant and noble conduct he won for himself both distinction and honor, and though we bow in submission to the will of the Almighty, we desire to express our sorrow, therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of this patriot and soldier our country has lost one devoted to its cause, and the service one of its bravest officers.

Resolved, That the Company have lost one whom they loved, admired and obeyed as their leader.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the family of the deceased; Richmond *Enquirer*, and Raleigh *Standard*.

Lt. GEO. W. MCCAULEY, Ch'm'n.
Corp'l. JAS. S. DURHAM, Sec.

DIED,

In Kinston, N. C., on the 21st inst., FRANK McGEE, infant son of E. F. & Carrie Cox, aged 9 months.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executive Department North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Aug. 18th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 46.

I. ALL AUTHORITIES ISSUED FROM THIS Office, and not signed by the Governor, to raise troops are hereby revoked, unless the muster rolls are filed in this office by the 10th of September next.

By order of GOV. VANCE:

DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Adjutant General.

Aug 22-1w

COTTON FOR SALE.

I HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE A CHOICE LOT OF Cotton, which has been kept well housed, and is in fine shipping order. Those who wish to purchase would do well to call upon or address W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

Aug 22-1w*.

FOR SALE AT HILLSBORO'.

ABOUT 200 LBS. SWEEDS IRON, 2 TO 2½ INches wide, loose Rod Iron, 3-8 to 1 inch diameter; Papers Tacks; 1 keg wrought Nails; 4 Gross Sad Irons; 6 Cases pure Zinc in Tin Cans, (5 very superior, Cottage Bedstead, imitation Rosewood; 12 quarers Sand Paper; Bed-Keys; 25 gross Wood Screws from 1½ to 3 inches; 3 sets Iron Axles and Boxes for Wagons, also Colors in Oil—Green; Red, Yellow and Prussian Blue.

Apply to GEO. BISHOP, Aug 21-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 8